THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. FRIDAY, February 16, 1810. No. 1220.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

JOSEPH M'CLURG,

Having disposed of all his Old Stock of Goods, he now has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and former customers, that he has received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store the following

MERCHANDIZE,

—Consisting of—

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and GROCERIES, | QUEENSWARE, CHINA, GLASS, and FANCY GOODS,

forming a complete and handsome assortment of NEW AND FRESH GOODS, together with an assortment of Ladies elegant and fashionable

White, black, fawn and lead coloured beaver hats,
White and black cords, tassels and feathers for do.
Split straw and velvet hats and bonnets,
Ladies, misses and childrens Morocco and leather shoes,
Ribbons, long and short silk and kid gloves,
Ladies and gentlemens' riding whips,
Silk and cotton umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices, by wholesale or retail, for cash or approved produce—also, a few copies of M'Mahon's American Gardner's Callender, and a few barrels

Tanners Oil.

N. B. J. M'CLURG also continues to keep on hand, a large and general assortment of all descriptions of

Castings by the Ton,
and also manufactured
Tobacco and Segars.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1810.

Surgeons Instruments,
FOR SALE BY
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

	Dolls.	Cts.
Amputating Instruments, elegantly finished in mahogany cases,	40	00
Cupping do. in morocco cases,	6	00
Dissecting do. - - -	8	00
Pocket do. full sets, high finished	20	00
Ditto, do. do. middle size, -	18	00
Ditto, do. do. small, - -	16	00
Tooth Keys of all sorts, from 2 to	3	50
White Spring Lancets, morocco cases,	2	50
Ditto, do. common,	1	00
Surgeons Scissars, crooked and strait,	1	75
Elastic Trusses, morocco,	3	00
Catheters, male and female (silver)	1	75
Forceps for extracting teeth	2	00
Punches, do. - - -	1	25
Torniquits, - - - -	4	50

Pittsburgh, February 6, 1810.

Dissolution of Partnership.

ON the first of April, 1810, the partnership existing between the subscribers, under the firm of "*M'Candless & Cochran*," will be dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, are earnestly requested to make payment, and those having demands, to present them for settlement to either of the subscribers.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
GEORGE COCHRAN.

Pittsburgh, February 5, 1810.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having formed a connection in Baltimore, in the

Grocery and Produce Business,

Under the Firm of
ELDER & TAYLOR,
Howard Street, No. 3, near Market Street.

He solicits the custom of his friends and acquaintances; and flatters himself that they will receive satisfaction in any dealings they may have with the above firm.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

Greensburg, February 1, 1810.

A House and several Lots in the town of Kittanning, and a fifteen acre Out-lot near Greensburgh, for sale on reasonable terms.

J. T.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the first of April next,

A TWO Story Brick House with a convenient back-building, situate on Fifth-street, next door to Mr. Robert Campbell's. The house is new and will be completely finished. Apply to

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, 6th February, 1810.

TO RENT,

And possession given the first of April next.

A TWO Story Frame House, with a good Yard and Out-House calculated for a work-shop, situate in Third near Wood street. The House will be let in whole or in part.—Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

February 8, 1810.

FOR SALE,
A Tract of Donation Land,

No. 203, containing 200 acres, in the First District. For terms apply to JAMES ROSS, of Pittsburgh, who is fully authorised to dispose of it. February 8, 1810.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Washington County, December Term, 1809, on the petition of George Crawford for the benefit of the insolvent debtors laws, it is ordered by the Court, that the first day of next term, be appointed for the hearing of the petitioner and his creditors, that fifteen days personal notice be served on the creditors residing in the county, and that notice be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette three weeks, the last of which to be three weeks before the next term. In testimony that the above is a true copy of the original rule in my Office, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office at Washington, the fifth day of February, 1810.

ALEXANDER MURDOCK.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the first of April next.

A Dwelling House and Store House, on the bank of the Monongahela river, adjoining Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh. The Dwelling House is convenient, and the Store House large, and eligibly situated for loading and unloading boats, &c. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises

JOHN CALDWELL.

Feburuary 8, 1810.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the first of April next.

A Large Brick Building on the corner of Market and Front streets, in which are two store rooms, one lately occupied by Woolman Gibson, the other by Scully and Graham. It has a large and commodious cellar for storing goods.

Likewise, that well known Tavern, sign of the *Indian Queen*, in Front street, for a number of years occupied by William Eichbaum. There is a good stable and a pump on the premises.

Also, the Brick House and Ferry on the Monongahela, above Mr. Beelen's ship-yard, now occupied by James M'Dowell. There is a stone-quarry on the premises, and an excellent situation for a boat-yard. A Brick-yard also to be rented. For terms apply to *William Eichbaum*, at the sign of the Indian Queen, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on Grant's Hill

ANDREW WATSON.

January 31, 1810.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 1st of April next,

THE *Upper Ferry* and *Lot* on the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, now occupied by William Gamble, who will shew the premises. For terms apply to Major ISAAC CRAIG, Pittsburgh. Feb. 1, 1810.

JUST PUBLISHED BY
ZADOK CRAMER

A second edition of the
MAGAZINE ALMANACKS for 1810.

Those wanting will please apply soon. A few *German Almanacks* may be had also.

Also just published, *(price 12 1-2 cents)*
The Child's first Spelling Book,
intended as an easy introductor to the United States Spelling Book.
By a Friend to Little Children.

Another edition of
Brown's Two Catechisms for Children,
will be put to press as soon as paper can be procured—Likewise an edition of the
Seceder's Act and Testimony.

Proposals are issued by Z. C. for printing by subscription,
Brown's Select Remains.
Brown's Christian Journal, and
Boston's Crook in the Lot, to which will be added, *Worm Jacob Threshing the Mountains.*

It is also in contemplation to put to press soon, a neat edition of
THE SCHOOL TESTAMENT,
Of which our country stands in much need. This notice is given early that our western merchants may be aware of the circumstance, and prepared to give us all the encouragement which they may think the nature of the undertaking merits. February 3, 1810.

GUN POWDER.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of Gun Powder, of a superior quality, on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, November 7, 1809.

JUST PUBLISHED BY
JOSEPH PARKER,
At his Bookstore, Pittsburgh,

The London Dissector,
OR
System of Dissection.

JUST PUTTING TO PRESS,

A Dictionary of Quotations,

in most frequent use, taken chiefly from the Latin and French, but comprising many from the Greek, Spanish, and Italian languages, translated into English.

With illustrations, historical and idiomatic.

By D. E. MACDONAD,
of the Middle Temple.

Also, just received and for sale at his Bookstore,

Jefferson's Memoirs, 2 vols.	Thompson's Seasons
Yankee in London	Death of Abel
Nubilia	Robinson Crusoe, elegant edition
Prince de Ligne	*Doct.* Rush's Works, 4 vols.
Took's Pantheon	Zoonomia, 2 vols.
Moral Science	Cooper on the Joints
Gospel Plan	LAW
Faber on the Prophecies	Bacon's Abridgment, 7 vols.
Ewin's Lectures	Hawkins Pleas
Shepherd's Ten Virgins	Coke upon Littleton, edition of 1809
Life of Faith	Tyler's Vermont Reports, vol. 1st.
Walk of do.	Roberts on Wills and Codicils (new)
Triumph of do.	Campbells Nisi Prius, vol. 1 (new)
School Bibles with psls.	Cooper's Equity Pleadings (new work)
Parkhurst's Greek lexicon	Jacob's Law Dictionary, 2 vols.
—— —— Hebrew do.	Judge Yeates's Case
Clark's Homer	Burr's Trial
Pearce's Longinus	Ramsay's Washington
Young's Latin Dictionary	
Entick's Tyronis	
Walker's Dictionary, large	

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1810.

FROM THE SPIRIT OF '76.

To the President of the United States.
No. I

SIR,

THE writer who now presumes to address you will not affect to conceal from you, that he is not among the number of your political admirers. He honestly opposed your late election to the best of his poor ability, for reasons that have not been withheld from yourself, nor from the world—He would again do it, if the case were again to occur—but candour compels him to confess—[blessed are they that expect nothing!]—that he has found more than he had anticipated to approve in your presidential conduct; and he is incapable under any circumstances of treating the *chief magistrate* of his country with intentional disrespect. With this declaration, he, himself, *yet firmly* solicits your attention for a very few minutes. He is aware of the importance of your time, and he will not consume any part of it in apologizing for this intrusion. Through you he addresses himself to the considerate and reflecting portion of the good people of the United States. The *only interest* which the bulk of the people of any country *can* have in the administration of its affairs, *is*, that they should be managed *well*. It is of no consequence to *them* (however important to the *leaders*, for whose emolument they have been divided into two *gangs*, and driven like so many West-India negroes, under the lash of a prostituted press)—that the sedition law, and the provisional army, and the eight per cent. loans, and the *Quasi-war* with France, were the works of *federalists*; or, that the non-importation act, the denial of the writ of *habeas corpus*, by military force, and its proposed suspension by one branch of the legislature; the abrogation, by the *bill*, of the constitution, as it respects treason; the embroiling of our affairs abroad; the embargo, that loathsome SIN, and the rickety non-intercourse law, have been the spurious offspring of (self called) *republicans*. The people may, indeed, acquire one benefit from the lesson before them. It is that, *here*, as well as in the unhappy country from which we are descended; with all the clamour and inveteracy of hate between whig and tory—whigs, *in power*, become *tories*, and tories *out of power*, *whigs*: and to watch them accordingly. It is poor comfort to the people of England to be told that the septennial act, which sapped their constitution at the base, was passed by the leading whigs of their day, whose attachment to the house of Hanover, and *their places*; whose zeal for the present religion, and *for pensions*, drove the nation into rebellion, and shook the government to its foundations. And if a politician proposed to repeal the constitutional definition of treason, substituting in its place the devices and desires of his own wicked heart and crude understanding; or to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* to palliate its defiance by the military at the point of the bayonet; or to enforce an embargo, [or any thing else] by prostrating every chartered, as well as natural right of the citizen; or to screen Sam. Chace, or Burr, or Wilkinson, or John Smith, of Ohio, from well earned punishment—I care not to which faction he belongs; he is no politician for me.

But I am wandering from my purpose—which is to request your serious attention, and that of every sober mind in the state, not so much to any thing which I am able to offer to your consideration, as to the "annual report of the secretary of the treasury," made to Congress on the 17th of this month. (December 1809) This memorable and mournful state-paper merits, *and must receive*, the deepest attention. It is conclusive as to the policy which has been pursued for the last three years. Hitherto, the contest has been carried on by charges, mixed with some proof on the one side, and peremptory denials on the other; and the good people have not known which party to believe; more especially, when all their knowledge of the charges and proofs against the administration has been derived from so partial a source as the ministerial prints. There is now, however, a standard to which all may have access; from which opposition *will* not, and administration *can* not appeal. In this sinking political barometer we discern a revenue dwindling, in three short years, from sixteen millions to *ten*; and from ten to SIX AND AN HALF!—an enormous surplus of preceding years—[before folly had snatched the reins of government] exhausted; a redundant revenue dried up; and before any thing like preparation even for defence is made, a sum of four millions, *certainly* (perhaps more) becomes necessary! This is not the picture of a factious federalist, or a discontented minority man, accused, [for accusation is ever ready] "of private grief;" it is the fairest view which one of the cabinet—(himself a man of transcendent abilities)—can present of the state of the nation, brought to this point by the measures and the counsels of his patron, his colleagues, and himself.

Will not Great-Britain and France tremble at our powers of annoyance, when they see this report? When they are told by the chancellor of the American exchequer, the greatest financier now living, "that the expences of government, *(exclusive of the payments on account of the principal of the debt)* have exceeded the actual receipts into the treasury, by a sum of one million three hundred thousand dollars!—that three millions are necessary to make up the deficit; and that in the event of war, *loans, reimburseable by instalments after the return of peace*, must constitute the principal resource for defraying its expences? May we not expect a special mission to make atonement for the offence done by the "insolent Mr. Jackson" upon the *delicate* nerves of the *sensitive* Mr. Smith? Will not the British ministry (for there is no degree of folly however undignified or puerile that may not be fairly ascribed to them) look rather to the "paper shot" thundered in the senate, by one who resembles Sempronius in every thing but his address and abilities, against the tyrant nation that denies to the great emperor "the liberty of the seas" which *he* is ambitious "to conquer" by the sword, and his ex-brother of America to obtain for him, by *libation* and prayer? The measures which have led to our present disastrous and disgraceful condition, were the measures of *that man*. Espouse them, and they become your own. You identify yourself with *him*, who with a full and perfect knowledge that he was about to surrender into your hands a beggared exchequer, and that the deception could not be kept up twelve months after his retreat to the mountain, gravely came forward in his last official address to Congress and to the nation, affecting to be embarrassed with "the surplusses of our revenue," and pretending to tax the ingenuity of the legislature, not with rais-

ing supplies, which he well knew to be then wanting, but in devising ways and means to rid the country of a redundant treasury;—a man who died (politically) *with a *** in his mouth!* It is on record. It is deposited in the archives of his country! It was a deception, too, tending, with the ignorant multitude of his worshippers, to throw the odium of the present defalcation from *his* shoulders upon *your own*—to make *you* responsible for the sudden change affected by *his* absence from the helm of government—for the vanishing of the fairy treasures—the rich succession which he handed over to you; *his friend.*

On recurring to the journals of the house of representatives, I find "that so "much of that message as related to the "disposition of the surplusses of our re- "venue in the improvement of roads, ca- "nals, rivers, and education, was referr- "ed to a select committee." Why a report has not been made on this subject, is, I suppose, like every other failure of the four years, chargeable to the misconduct of Mr. Randolph, its chairman. But wherefore that chief of political sinners should have been selected for this important task, or for the *delicate* enquiry at a preceding session, recommended by the president (along with a book, extracted from the *Inquirer*, and resting on the colossal basis of its editor's veracity) "whether the defect on Burr's trial was in the evidence, the law, or the application of the law?" It might puzzle the ingenuity of even Mr. Speaker Varnum *fairly* to account. But I must leave the ex-P. and the great *delinquent*, Randolph; one of whom already stands, and the other must soon stand displayed *in his true character;* to attend to weightier matters.

I must again ask your attention to the secretary of the treasury's report. By it we perceive that the expences of our *formidable* navy and *redoubtable* army (including the Indian department) have for the past year exceeded six millions of dollars! and that unless these branches of expenditure are immediately reduced to less than one half of that amount, the nation (even supposing no increase of our present expences) must incur an annual deficit of more than three millions of dollars! or, in other words, must enter on a career, leading to unavoidable bankruptcy. I beseech you, sir, to compare for a moment the cost of these institutions with the public benefit derived from them;* or with the protection which might have been afforded to the country (at one-tenth part of their expence) by placing arms in the hands of every able bodied man in the community.

Our *gallant* gun-boats sail out of port, and then—sail back again. Our warlike officers pocket their pay and emoluments, and peaceably devote themselves to worldly warfare—to the editing of ministerial journals in the service of his Gallic and Italian majesty; or, after taking a trip to Paris at the public expence, to fit themselves with regimentals of the most fashionable cut, employ their leisure in carrying messages, marshalling ladies on the parade of an assembly room, and caning members of Congress. The republican doctrine *(out of power)* was "*No public money without an equivalent public service.*" The text is to be found in the political bible. Where shall we look for the commentary? Shall we find it in an army receiving full pay, rations and cloathing, with empty regiments?—in a navy where similar abuses have prevailed?—in accounts of the commander in chief or the bills so dexterously drawn by *his friend* general Smith on Degan, Purviance, & Co. through the instrumentality of his brother, our late minister of marine, and present secretary of the foreign and home department of state? But let me not be guilty of injustice. These are not acts of *your* administration.

I have said that we are not prepared even for defence. This may seem to imply a contradiction to what you have asserted in your late message to Congress, and will perhaps be deemed by the *outrageous* republicans of the *new school* (by far the most servile courtiers we have) a breach of the engagement with which I set out—It is, however, surely not unpardonable in an American citizen to claim, in an address of this sort, speaking in reference to a presidential message, the same degree of freedom which was exercised on a memorable occasion, by a British subject, on the floor of the house of commons, in relation to a speech from the throne!

Sir John Barnard, as able and upright a patriot as ever sat in a legislative body, declared in his place, in the year 1727, "that the assertions hazarded in royal "speeches or messages, were not to be "implicitly relied upon; for that the "crown might assert, *and in fact had as- "serted*, in consequence of hasty, or "treacherous information, *what after- "wards proved not to be true.* Parlia- "ment had (he said) been assured by a "solemn speech from the throne, that an "alliance had been entered into between "the emperor and Spain, in conformity "to the secret articles of which, Gibral- "tar was to have been wrested from us, "and the pretender placed by force on the "throne of Great-Britain. Considering "the situation and circumstances of the "contracting powers at that period, this "intelligence appeared to many, at the "time, romantic and incredible; *and it "is now known to be false, though it was "then represented as highly disrespectful "to the crown so much as to doubt it.*"

It is remarkable enough, that this declaration of Sir John Barnard refers to *that* speech of the king of England made in the preceding reign, which gave such just umbrage to the court of Vienna, that Mr. de Palm, the imperial minister at London, was ordered by the emperor to present a remonstrance to the British court, charging the king "with *calumni- "ous misrepresentations*, and with *haz- "arding assertions void of all foundation;*" and stating "that his imperial majesty "was struck with the utmost astonish- "ment, that the king of Great-Britain "could suffer himself to be prevailed "upon to declare from the royal throne, "to that most renowned nation, as certain "and undoubted facts, *things absolutely "void of all foundation.*" With this memorial was transmitted from Vienna, a letter from Zinzensdorf (the imperial prime minister) to count Palm, expressly commanding him *in the name of his imperial majesty*, after presenting the memorial to the king of Great-Britain, *to publish it, together with the letter, for the information of the British nation.* The chancellor Zinzendorf affirms in this letter "that it is easy to see that the speech "was made for no other purpose but to "excite the nation to an open war with "the Emperor and Spain, and to make "the parliament approve the precipitate "and burthensome measures, *which the "government has taken for private ends "too well known.*"

The allegations (continues the historian) contained in this letter and memorial *seem but too well founded;* but the intemperate language of these papers gave high and just offence; and Mr. Shippen, Mr. Hungerford, Sir William Wyndham, and all the leaders of opposition in parliament, warmly concurred in the address presented to the throne *on this occasion.* (See Belsham's George I. p. 190. et. seq:)—Are you not astonished, sir, at the audacity of those who have dared to identify this case of M. Palm, with that of Mr. Jackson? whose stupid temerity has rested your defence on a ground so untenable; and one which at the same time subjects you to imputations not less disgraceful than those which will forever attach to the Hanoverian politics of the house of Brunswick? Be not alarmed, sir,—I shall exercise my privilege of speech even to the extent in which it was enjoyed by the worthy alderman in London, although were *I* on the floor of Congress, I should lay my thoughts before you in a constitutional manner, certainly not with *less* freedom than I do at present. Be assured, sir, that (whatever you may have been told by your ministers, and which they have got at second and third hand from the creatures of Wilkinson, backed by the testimony of the contractors) there is not a single important post in the United States (except perhaps Philadelphia and New-Orleans, which owe their safety to local situation) that has any efficient protection from an enemy's fleet, other than what may be afforded by its own population, and those arms which the resources of the several states may have furnished. Immoveable batteries, (whatever our Hyde-Park generals and colonels may tell you) are unable to cope [*even with the aid of gun-boats*] with the Leviathan agility of a ship of the line. As well may the trees of our swamps, backed by the musquitoes that nestle and *hide* in their branches, defy the axe of the vigorous and hardy backwoodsman. Our understandings are not yet so benumbed by the torpedoes of Mr. Fulton as to rely for our defence on this miserable system, or even on the ingenuity of this [*soi disant*] Archimedes. Are these the resources for carrying on a war against a nation, one branch of whose revenue alone, has, during the past years, under the management of a drivelling ministry, increased by a sum of near five millions of dollars?

But I must again return to the secretary's report. From this state paper it appears, that "that stupid thing," the non-intercourse law (whose *vigour* and *wisdom* have been complimented with atchieving the *masterly arrangement with Mr. Erskine*) is, as every man of common sense foresaw from the beginning, utterly incompetent to any beneficial, or even rational purpose. And yet, (strange as it may appear) men of sense and virtue, as well as fools and knaves, are to be found among its supporters. I speak of their *votes;* for really I have never heard (although the bill passed unanimously in the senate, and by a majority of two to one in the other house) of any person's having said one word in its favour, *previous* to its becoming a law. One description of men voted for it, because they were resolved to shake off the *incubus* of the embargo on any terms; the other, in point of fact, from a similar motive, and as the best device (bad as it was) which they could fall upon to cover their retreat from that absurd and ruinous measure; and by way "*of splitting the difference*," according to the vulgar saying—they spoke against the bill, and voted for it. But however frivolous and contemptible this measure is, in every other point of view, it has not proved harmless as it respects ourselves. It has levied an enormous tax on every planter and farmer in the country to the emolument of the carrier.—There never was a year in which the shippers of produce (of tobacco especially) made larger profits than during the past; and it may be safely said, that whatever be the object of the French decrees and the British orders in council, we have suffered more from our own orders *without counsel*, than from both put together.—Cause, I beseech you, sir, this ridiculous and pernicious regulation to be expunged from our statute book. Let the whole Hibernian system of coercing the belligerents through the persons and purses of our own people, be forever abandoned. It is (to put the *best* construction on it) a *bull* in politics. We are not children and we cannot give credit to the political pedagogue, when he flourishes his birch and exclaims, "*Castigo te non quod edio habeam, sed quod amem.*" I chastise thee, not out of hatred, but through love. If government *cannot*, nor *will not* protect commerce, let them not fetter it; let it be (for them at least) like the breeze that wafts it, a chartered libertine. The losses which the agricultural interests have sustained from your last proclamation, [reviving an act which was *functus officio*, and for which, vague and confused as the law itself is, as well as those to which it refers,* a power is in vain sought in its text] not even Gallatin himself could calculate. It was the pretext for knocking down the price of our produce, which the merchant had no sooner bought on his own terms than he shipped it directly to England, to an enormous profit; which at length, but slowly and gradually, and after vast losses to the *grower*, caused our markets to rise *even under the pressure of the non-intercourse act*, until they were again depressed, to the great joy of all in the secret, by the rupture between Mr. Smith and Mr. Jackson.—Whether brother Sam. made any shipments to Degen, Purviance & Co. or sold out his purchases in the country, previous to the fall, and bought in, *afterwards*, I have not learnt: but this power in men of great commercial connexions, to raise and depress at pleasure, the price of the whole product of the land and labour of a country, is a tremendous engine which the veriest bungler may manage to the impoverishment of the community, and the enriching to any extent, himself and his associates.

But all this, sir, you may say, and perhaps not unjustly, is mere SURMISE. Let us come then to facts, to damning facts, which unmask the junto by whom you are surrounded; whose victim you will assuredly be if you consent to become their instrument, or their dupe.—Deceive yourself not sir, with a belief that you owe the support which you have received from these men to any regard for your public service, any respect for your abilities, or attachment to your person. Considerations of a nature quite *foreign* to all these led to their selection of yourself as president of the United States; and when these purposes shall be answered, they will lay you aside with as little ceremony, or scruple, as they put aside your venerable lieutenant on a recent occasion.—They have every quality of Iago, but his abilities. *Their* objects are purely *selfish.* They wanted a capital of character, and they cast about for some one who could furnish it: they pitched upon you [as they had before done upon Mr. Clinton] as one who would answer their purposes, and not be in the way after they should be answered.—But to our *facts. Paulo majora canamus.*

The brother of the emperor of France (and I might say of continental Europe) marries a beautiful American woman; the feelings of manhood have not, as yet, been extinguished in him by the infection of royalty. He carries his pregnant wife to his brother's dominions. She is sternly denied the rights of hospitality. The blood of an honest American woman is deemed unworthy to mingle with the *pure* stream of a military adventurer. Injury is followed by insult. By the mandate of despotism the feelings of the lover, the husband and the man, are ordered to be suppressed, & they are suppressed accordingly. The unhappy mother is driven like another Hagar to a strange, and to her (partaking of the character of her husband) *hostile* land—there to drop her burthen. By the strong hand of power the marriage is dissolved. Those whom GOD had joined, man—impious, upstart man, dares to put asunder. The marriage is declared *void*—the issue is bastardized. The father having taken to himself by command, another wife of *royal* blood, the disconsolate mother returns with her infant charge to the bosom of her country and her friends, *fortunatam sua si bona norit.* But she is destined again to become (with the unoffending fruit of her womb) the sport of avarice and ambition. Carry in your mind, sir, that she is the niece of your secretary of state and of a senator of Maryland, by blood; of a conspicuous influential member of the house of representatives, by marriage—that she is the sister of the man to whom he has given his daughter as a wife—that she is connected by affinity with the family of your predecessor; with the attorney general of Virginia; that her connexions are ramified from lake Ontario in the north to Kentucky in the west; *that Wilkinson is their bosom friend*, and that Burr was almost domesticated with them until the very eve of his downfall. It required no great penetration to see, that if ever this connexion should obtain possession of the government of the United States, Bonaparte would be wanting in his usual sagacity if he did not attempt (notwithstanding the past injuries and insults) to make use of them through his nephew, and that they would depart not less widely from their maxim, "*rem quocumque modo rem*," (which, although they should be unable to translate, they fully understand) if they failed to avail themselves of his gracious condescension—"A great deal of money, sister Heidelburg!—taste damnably of the Borachio, Mister Canton! By a chain of circumstances which seem to set wisdom and virtue equally at defiance, these illiterate aspiring people, after various tergiversations ("too tedious to enumerate") do actually possess themselves of the government of the United States, and the state of Maryland especially, again submits itself to the proprietary rule of the *new Lords Baltimore.* The situation of gen. Tureau is peculiarly calculated to impress *him* with a deep sense of the consequence of the Smith family. What is the result? Madame Bonaparte *(alias* Miss Patterson) is forthwith created a duchess, and her son a prince of the empire! And the councils of the United States, after a momentary fluctuation, accommodate themselves at once, to the views of France! The inference is irresistable. Let me ask you, sir, if the people of the United States would endure, that a *royal duchess and a prince of the blood of England*, (suppose it to be lady Augusta Murray and her bastardized son) should stand in the relation in which this poor child and his mother stand to the great officers of state, and the influential leaders of our councils in Congress? The late rumoured resignation, if true, of one of the grand uncles of our crown prince, and especially the manner of it, and *more especially the character of that man*, is calculated rather to excite than

NOTE.

* *By the partial report of the committee of investigation made at the last session of Congress, it appears that* since the administration of Mr. Jefferson commenced, *the army has cost the nation* 2,276,176, *and the navy dollars* 15,221,522. *The profusion of the last three years squandered about three-fourths (I write from memory and cannot pretend to be exact as to the* proportions) *of this sum.* Cui bono?

NOTE.

* "If acts of parliament were after the old fashion penned by such only as perfectly knew what the common law was before the making of any act of parliament concerning that matter, as also how far forth former statutes had provided remedy for former mischiefs and defects discovered by experience; then should very few questions in law arise, and the learned should not so often and so much perplex their heads to make atonement and peace by construction of law between *insensible* and disagreeing words, sentences, and provisions, as they now do." [Would not one almost think that my lord Coke has reference to the bills reported by our sapient chairmen of standing and select committees of congress, particularly "the laws of embargo."]

allay suspicion as to *him*. Do you think, sir, it required any spirit of prophecy to suggest, as was done in debate two years ago, that " perhaps the prince regent of the future sovereign of America was then within the walls of the capitol ?" It required only " *sagacity*" to perceive that Bonaparte must make use of the tools then in our councils, if unhappily they should succeed in retaining [much more in increasing] their influence.

" The *sagacity* which *young ministers* " cannot understand, is the true source " of intelligence :—Sagacity to compare " causes and effects ; to judge of the pre- " sent state of things, and to discern the " future by a careful review of the past. " *Oliver Cromwell*, who astonished man- " kind by his intelligence, did not derive " it from spies in the cabinet of every " prince in Europe ; he drew it from the " *cabinet of his own sagacious mind*. He " observed facts and traced them forward " to their consequences. From what *was* " he concluded what *must be*, and *he ne-* " *ver was deceived.*" But with all their adventitious advantages of upstart wealth and alliance, this new family compact is utterly destitute of that sort of talent, which, with all the decorations of scenery and dress, set off by stage trick and puff paragraphs, can impose, even for a season, on an intelligent people. Accordingly they cast about for an ally, and they find in *Mr.* Giles precisely the character they want. This man, although ignorant, illiterate, and vulgar as themselves, and possesses in a high degree talents of a certain sort. He is every way calculated to have been the tool of Murat, and Danton, and Robespiere, and like those worthies of jacobinism, is a fit precurser of an " emperor of the two Americas." His knowledge although chiefly confined to Hoyle's games, and what he had picked up at the ordinaries and cross roads of Virginia, and from the brothels and gaming houses in Philadelphia, is far from being despicable. Such as it is it is suited to the part he is destined and which alone he is fitted to act : and when aided by his utter destitution of principle, and enforced by his impudence, is truly formidable. Having none of his own to protect, he has the greater leisure and capacity to take charge of the honour of his country. Upon this same principle, I suppose that Beau —— and some of his worthy compeers have been supposed fit to vote taxes and appropriations. He is therefore every way calculated to set brave men and generous nations by the ears, whilst he hobbles off with the spoil.

Nothing but the power, which by some strange, mysterious dispensation of Providence, he seems to have acquired of being hurtful to my country, could induce me to stain my paper or to pollute my lips with the mention of his name—" But the heel of the seed of the woman shall bruise the head of the serpent." The public good requires it —God himself hath commanded it. The French faction in the heart of our country, in the bosom of our councils, shall be unmasked. I devote myself to the task. " I " will follow the sacred impulse of con- " science and zeal, even if it lead to ruin " and to martyrdom. I am prepared to en- " counter their rage. Their vengeance " will pursue me through life ; and yet I " would not suppress or soften a word for " all the applauses and all the honours, " which they *and their master* can bestow."

Take his character from his own lips—compare, I beseech you, sir, his late speeches in the senate—the last especially, as it appears in the National Intelligencer, with those, which, no doubt, you have heard him utter on the floor of the house of representatives, in justification of the revolutionary government of France, and in crimination of his own government, administered by the father of his country ! then judge yourself of his principles.—Remember, sir, that he was the only man who had the hardihood [the coward will blaspheme his God] publicly to insult the great founder of our liberties. What you once thought due to the awful majesty of *his* character may be inferred from the addresses of the house of representatives (so many of which have flowed from your pen) in answer to his speeches to the two houses of congress.

But I have exhausted my own strength and most probably your patience ; and yet before I again solicit its exercise, for I must again throw myself on your attention, I would beg leave to remind you of the opinion of some of the ablest men in Europe of our present situation. These writers, it is proper to premise, are as strenuous sticklers for our right to the colonial trade ; as bitter enemies to the orders in council, and their " contemptible fabricators ;" and as great admirers of the character and administration of Mr. Jefferson, as any men in America.

" While they remain at peace, however, (say the Edinburgh reviewers, speaking of ourselves, vol. 12, page 476) and continue to prosper, their present government will answer well enough. The truth is, that in such a situation, they scarcely require any government at all, and their political arrangements are more matters of speculation to the ambitious, than the concernment of the truly patriotic. *But war would give a tremendous shock to all these arrangements ;* nor do we see, indeed, how they could maintain any considerable army without the adoption of a different system of government." [They advise a consolidation.] " *The very high wages of labour would make the expense of their establishment far greater than in any other country in the world ; and their antipathy to all sorts of taxes would make it far more difficult to defray that expense* The government would become unpopular on occasion of the slightest disaster. Party spirit and local interests would easily graduate into rebellion ; and the whole frame of the constitution, it appears to us would be in danger of falling to pieces." I cannot accord with these learned criticks in the opinion " that the state governments ought to be dissolved ;" but with them I agree " that the manufacture of our laws should be entrusted only to the *master workmen* of the *country*."

PHILO-LAOS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, February 16, 1810.

The publications under the signatures of Philo-Laos and Mucius, which appear in this day's Gazette and the supplement accompanying it, are said to be written by Mr. John Randolph. They well deserve a candid and attentive perusal, and although it may be thought, by some, that they are written with too much asperity, still, it must be acknowledged that they contain highly interesting information, and that at this important crisis of our affairs, it is the duty of every American to speak in a bold and undisguised language.

A committee appointed by the Senate and House of Representatives of this State, to examine into the Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and Farmers and Mechanicks banks, have reported, " that the said banks are in a prosperous situation, and the funds of the commonwealth safe therein."

We are informed by a gentleman, (says the Charleston Courier) who left Jamaica a short time since, that Brown the late Collector at New-Orleans, on his arrival at Jamaica, had disposed of the specie he had carried off with him, for bills on England, and that he had left that island with his booty, on board a vessel bound for England.

Redemption of the public debt.—The annual revenue arising from commerce, during the Presidency of Jefferson, was (each period being averaged, nearly double that during the Presidencies of Washington and Adams. Add to which, the revenue arising from the sale of the Public Lands, during Jefferson's presidency, a source of revenue which had not yet become productive under former Presidencies, and see what then will become of democratic boasts of economy. The following statement of revenue arising from this source, during seven years of the democratic administration, is copied from the books of the Treasury of the United States, into Blouget's Statistical Manual, and shews that nearly *thirty-two and a half millions* have been derived from it ; which is very near the sum of the public debt, that has been been redeemed !

Total Sales of Public Lands by the Returns to the Treasury of the United States.

YEARS.	ACRES OF LAND.	TOTAL AM'T IN DOLLS.
1803	919,725	2,243,109
1804	1,293,354	3,020,390
1805	1,912,602	4,255,313
1806	2,385,813	4,957,225
1807	2,669,994	5,547,863
1808	2,865,573	5,981,310
1809	3,008,282	6,437,093
	32,347,505	

[*Poulson's Adv.*

AN HONEST DEMOCRAT.

One instant stay, and hear an alter'd man.
HOME'S *Douglas.*

Mr. M'KEE, of Kentucky, who has been considered as one of the most violent class of democrats, had the manliness in his speech upon Mr. MACON'S bill, to acknowledge what no man of his party has ever before ventured to concede. He said his constituents were ripe for war—that in no way could he more promote his own popularity than by delivering an ardent war speech—but he should be governed by his own views of the true interests of his country. He believed that no instance existed in history—that the thing was not in human nature—for two nations to be at war with a third without forming a close connexion with each other. IF WE GO TO WAR WITH ENGLAND, said he, WE RUSH INTO THE EMBRACE OF NAPOLEON ! those who believe that man to have principle—those who believe the fate of Spain would not be ours, if we were in his power, must have more faith than I can claim. The SCENE OF BAYONNE ought to convince the most incredulous that what he deems his interest is his only rule to right.

Baltimore, Jan. 30.—We have seen a letter from the Mississippi Territory dated the 23d Dec. which mentions that gen. Wilkinson will return to the Atlantic states in the course of a month. Col. Freeman had written from Natchitoches, stating the Spaniards had appeared rather uneasy, and requested a reinforcement of troops. Mr. Jefferson's " new levies" have suffered beyond the power of language to express. The letter states their number to have been on their arrival at at New-Orleans, about 2,530. They lost there and Terre a Bœuf about 1000. Of the remaining 1,500 only two hundred were fit for duty. Such is the grave we have purchased in Louisiana for our citizens !

From Liverpool papers to Nov. 22—25.

The following particulars are given on the authority of a gentleman who lately escaped from France and who left Paris on the 4th inst.

" Troops are marching from all parts of the North to Spain. Bonaparte goes after the meeting of the Senate. Joseph Bonaparte is to be king of Italy, Spain is to be treated as a conquered country, and divided into 12 governments. Beauharnois is to be king of Poland ; that part lately wrested from the Austrians to form a part of the kingdom."

November 25.—The general news from the Continent is now become very uninteresting and important. Bonaparte is still at Fontainbleau ; and the great changes of the Map of Europe which will soon be carried into execution, he can there meditate and digest at full leisure. Some of the chief of his Confederate Kings are attending his motions, no doubt to receive his instructions and assist in concerting the new arrangements.

NOTICE.

A Committee of the Town Council will meet at the sign of the Bear, on Monday the 5th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of settling the accounts of the Borough for the current year, at which time and place all those having accounts against the Borough will please present them for settlement.

L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*
Pittsburgh, February 15, 1810.

Borough Ordinances.

BE it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That the Inhabitants of the Borough shall have the privilege of erecting a Market House in the said Borough, in Second street, between Grant and Ross streets ; that the same be under and subject to the same rules and regulations as the present Market House now is, and that the Market shall be held at the said Market House, when erected, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Enacted into an Ordinance the 29th day of January, 1810.

Attest. L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

BE it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That a fine of Five Dollars shall be imposed on any Board Measurer who shall appoint a deputy ; and that the like fine of Five Dollars shall be imposed on any person who shall hereafter act as a deputy board measurer, in this Borough, which fines shall be recovered as other fines are, and one half thereof shall go to the informer, and the other half into the Borough treasury.

Enacted into an Ordinance the 29th day of January, 1810.

Attest. L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

TO BE LET,

A two story red frame House, situate in Second street, below Ferry street. For terms apply to Major ISAAC CRAIG.
Pittsburgh, February 15, 1810.

TO LET,

On the first of April next.

A small Store Room with a large spacious Cellar, in Market between Front and Second Streets. Enquire at Zadok Cramer's Book store. February 15, 1810.

NOTICE.

COLLECTORS in arrears for 1809, are requested to settle and pay their respective balances before the last of next month, as no longer indulgence will be given.

By order of the Commissioners,
GEORGE COCHRAN,
Treasurer of Allegheny County.
Pittsburgh, 8th February, 1810.

LAND TO LEASE.

FIVE *TRACTS OF LAND*, each containing 200 acres, situated on the waters of Sewickly, in Ohio township, will be leased for a term of years, on improving leases. The terms will be made advantages to the settler. For particulars apply to *THOMAS ENOCHS* Esq. corner of Market Street and the Diamond, Pittsburgh. Feb. 7, 1810.

WILLIAM SCOTT,

SIGN OF THE HAND-SAW AND PLANE,

In Front Street, opposite the Indian Queen,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received a neat assortment of *IRONMONGERY*, consisting of hand and panel saws, sash and tenant saws, files of all sorts, knob locks and knob latches of all sizes, trunk, chest and till locks, butt hinges and screws of Pittsburgh manufacture, plane irons, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash only.

N. B. *W. Scott* carries on the Plane-making as usual. Orders will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1810.

MILLS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the following property, adjoining the town of Canonsburgh, Washington county, viz. Fifty Acres of Land, more or less, well watered, chiefly first and second bottom, through which passes a branch of Big Chartiers, on which is erected a FULLING MILL, now in complete operation, the house of which is of good square logs ; also, an *OIL MILL* and *GRIST MILL*, contained in one large and commodious stone building lately erected. All the apparatus in these mills is now in complete repair, and business is carried on in their several branches.

This stream is well known to be among the best in the western country for steadiness of water. The fall on which the mills are erected exceeds sixteen feet ; and the situation is such, that another mill may be erected on said land, to be turned by the same water, without the expence of a second dam. There is also an eligible situation for a Tan-yard and Still-house, with the best of water for that purpose. There are also on the said land, two dwelling houses, commodiously planned and in good repair, with out-houses, and a good orchard of bearing apple trees.

The above Property will be offered for Sale by Public Vendue on the premises, on the last Monday (the 26th) of March next, at which time and place the terms of Sale will be made known, and if sold, immediate possession given, by

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.
8th February, 1810. 6t.

The partnership of Hardie and Holmes, porter bottlers, is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is authorised to receive and settle all the concerns, and those having claims against them will present them to him for settlement.

The subscriber continues to carry on the above business, and from the arrangements he has made with Mr. Shiras, he flatters himself he shall be able to give general satisfaction. Persons descending the river may always be supplied with porter, warranted to keep in the hottest weather.

Orders left at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, will be thankfully received and immediately attended to.

NATHANIEL HOLMES.
Pittsburgh, February 13, 1810.

NOTICE

IS hereby given by the Trustees of the Beaver Town Academy Stock, that proposals will be received by any of the said Trustees, until the 20th day of February next, for making the Brick and building an Academy in the Borough of Beaver. The building to be agreeable to a plan in the hands of said Trustees, which may be seen on the application of any person wishing to contract for building the same.

Jonathan Coulter,
Samuel Johnston,
James Alexander,
Guion Greer,
Joseph Hemphill, } Trustees.

Beaver Town, January 25, 1810.

The person who took a Great Coat from a Boarding House in Market Street, some time last week, is requested to return it as soon as convenient. Feb. 14, 1810.

A Lease of Sixteen Years

FROM the first of April next, will be given of some Lots and Houses on Smithfield street, near the Air Foundry. The Lots will be divided to accommodate those wishing to lease. The terms will be made known by applying to

WILLIAM GORMLY.
Pittsburgh, 16th January, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber, at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,

Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

Pittsburgh
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours.
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes,
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, *&c. &c.*

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT, and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

Two or Three Journeymen
TIN PLATE WORKERS,

Wanted; also, two or three Apprentices to said business. Apply to

BANTON & MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, December 28, 1809.

CHEAP TAYLORING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends carrying on the TAYLORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, in Market street, next door to Mr. Cowan's nail factory. He will engage to do work as well as it can be done in Philadelphia, being well acquainted with the manner of doing work there, and a price much lower than the taylors in Pittsburgh generally charge. He will make a suit of clothes for 4 dolls. 50 cents. For a coat he will charge 2 dolls. 37 1-2 cents; pantaloons 1 dollar 12 1-2 cents; waistcoat 1 dollar.—At those moderate prices, he engages to those who may please to favour him with their custom, that it shall be made in the newest fashion, having opened a correspondence with one of the best taylors in Philadelphia, whom he can depend on for the fashions being regularly sent to him. The elegance and beauty of the fit, the neatness and durability of the workmanship of all garments made by him, shall be surpassed by none. He hopes that by due attention to his businesa, he will merit a portion of the public patronage.

ISAAC ROBERTS.

Pittsburgh, January 31, 1810.

The Creditors of James Patterson

are hereby notified, that he has applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Washington, for the benefit of the acts of assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and they the said Judges, have appointed Monday the 26th day of March next, at the Court-House in the town of Washington, for a hearing between him and his creditors, when and where they may attend if they think proper.

THOMAS M'GIFFIN,
Attorney for James Patterson.

Washington, January 12, 1810.

The estate of John Wilkins, dec.

THOSE who have unsettled accounts with this estate are requested to adjust the same with WILLIAM WILKINS. He will pay any demands against the estate, and receive the debts due to it,

C. Wilkins, Executrix.
John Wilkins,
E. Denny } Executors
W. Wilkins,

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1810.

THE STOCKHOLDERS
OF THE
Bank of Steubenville,

HAVING extended the Capital Stock of said Bank to the utmost limit provided by their charter, Books will be opened on the first Monday in March next, under the direction of the persons hereinafter named, or any two of them respectively, and will continue open for three days and no longer, for the subscription of the said extended stock, consisting of Three Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars each, upon the following terms, viz.

1. Any person or persons subscribing for any share or shares of the said extended stock shall pay at the time of subscribing for the same, the sum of 10 dollars upon each share so subscribed for, and the further sum of 10 dollars upon each share, at the said Bank, to the Cashier thereof, on or before the first Monday in May next, and the further sum of 10 dollars upon each share, in like manner, on or before the first Tuesday in July next.

2. No holder of extended stock shall be entitled to any proportion of any dividend that may be declared before the time appointed for the payment of the third installment upon the said extended stock, nor until he shall have paid to the Bank upon each share a sum equal to that which may be paid upon each share by the holders of the old or original stock of the said Bank.

3. All the expences which have been or shall be incurred by the said Bank, shall be charged upon the amount of the old and extended stock, and each of the stockholder's proportion of the said expences shall be deducted out of his proportion of the first dividends to which he shall be entitled after the first Tuesday in July next.

The said Books will be opened in Pittsburgh, at the house of Robert Spencer, under the direction of James Ross, William Wilkins, and Christopher Cowan, for the subscription of 700 shares; in Washington, at the house of David Morris, under the direction of Parker Campbell, John Hoge, Joseph Pentecost, and John Scott, for the subscription of 500 shares; in Brownsville, at the house of John Sheldon, under the direction of Jacob Bowman, Joseph Thornton, William Hogg, and Thomas Meason, for the subscription of 600 shares; in Wheeling, at the house of Zachariah Sprigg, under the direction of Noah Zane, Noah Linsly, George Miller, and Charles Hammond, for the subscription of 300 shares; in New-Lisbon, at the house of David Hostetter, under the direction of Reasin Beall, David Hostetter, Alexander Snodgrass, and Joseph Patterson, for the subscription of 150 shares; and in Steubenville, at the Bank, for the subscription of 750 shares.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BEZALEEL WELLS, *President.*

January 6, 1810. 6w.

TO LET,

That well known TAVERN and FERRY on the Bank of the Allegheny river, late the property of William Vallentine. Also, Four other small Houses, and Gardens adjoining them. For terms apply to

JOHN WILLS.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1810.

JUST RECEIVED
From the proprietors and for Sale Wholesale and Retail by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS, CORNER OF WOOD and THIRD STEETS PITTSBURGH.
A fresh supply of

DR ROBERTSONS

GENUINE PATENT & FAMILY
MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,
PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR
T. W. DYOTT, M. D. Philadelphia.
Grandson of the late Dr. ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh.

Dr. Robertson's
CELEBRATED
STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH;
(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for speedily relieving and curing the cramp, pains, and wind in the stomach and bowels, carrying off superfluous bile, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, severe head ache, *etc.*

For the dysentery or lax, cholera morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the summer bowel complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheesings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

Dr. Robertson's
VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.
(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weaknesses, and various complaints resulting from dissipated pleasures, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilfull or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, in its full extent, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back, and loins, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, *etc.*

Since doctor Robertson's first discovery of this invaluable medicine, upwards of *two hundred thousand persons* have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been reduced to the last stage, and given up all hopes of recovering.

Dr. Robertson's
PATENT
STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.
(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite; they are also a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent fevers and agues, long autumnal fevers, dysenteries, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's
CELEBRATED
GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.
(Price Two Dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, *etc.*

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered by doctor Robertson, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the greatest debility.

As the certificates attested by many respectable persons are too numerous for this paper, the proprietor requests the reader to persue the pamphlet accompanying the medicines, which may be had gratis at the places of sale.

TAKE NOTICE.
DR. ROBERTSON'S
FAMILY MEDICINES,

Are put up in square flint glass bottles American manufactured, with these words impressed on the glass—*Dr.* Robertson's Family Medicine, prepared only by T. W. *Dyott.*

Observe that none are genuine without the signature of

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

N. B. Country store keepers will find it their advantage to supply themselves with a quantity of these invaluable medicines, as they would thereby not only make a handsome profit to themselves, but be the means of saving the lives of many of their fellow citizens. Such persons can always be supplied on moderate terms without any risk, as the proprietor engages at any time to return the amount of all medicines purchased of him, that may remain on their hands unsold, on being delivered to him in good order.

CAUTION.

As there are a number of pretended specifics daily offered to the public, (for the cure of complaints to which *Dr.* Robertson's Family Medicines are particularly adapted,) *Dr. Dyott* conceives it his duty to caution the ungarded public, to attend to the above instructions, and enquire particularly for *Dr.* ROBERTSON'S GENUINE MEDICINES, otherwise they are liable to imposition, and lose not only their money, their time and health, but are disappointed in their hopes, and their disease, if not made worse, recovery is considerably retarded.

☞ *See the following certificates.*

CERTIFICATE

Of the Rev. *Dr.* Jones, pastor of the Baptist Church, and late chaplain to gen. Wayne.

Chester county, July 21, 1809.

SIR—you may be surprised at my delay in giving a certificate of the great efficacy of *Dr.* Robertson's Stomachic Elixir of Health. The chief reason of the delay, was to have more opportunities of its efficacy. I will state my own case:—In April 1807, I was seized with a violent influenza which baffled all medicines I could think of, I bled largely, but found no relief, at last I purchased a bottle of the Elixer, it relieved me very much, and another bottle completely cured me; I then recommended it to others, troubled with coughs, and I do not remember one instance, in which it has failed; I think it my duty to recommend it to the citizens of the United States, as the best medicine that ever came under my notice.

DAVID JONES.

Dr. T. W. Dyott, Philadelphia.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Wm. Ayres, late rector of St. George's Paris, Accomac, Virginia.

Philadelphia, Aug. 7th, 1809.

Dear Sir—Providentially I have taken dr. Robertson's Vegetable Nervious Cordial, or Nature's Grand Restorative, a sufficient time to find relief in a nervous disease; I have since recommended your medicines to several of my acquaintance who have been much relieved by them; I shall endeavor to introduce them into all the families which I am acquainted: I believe them to be good: and I sm satisfied, after their first trial, they will never be laid aside for any other medicine.

WM. AYRES,
No. 112, north Fifth street.

Dr. T. W. Dyott.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. *Dr.* HAMILTON.

I have been for six years past afflicted with the rheumatism in my neck and shoulders; at times the pain was so excruciating as to prevent me lying down in bed. After having every advice, without finding any relief, I was advised to make a trial of doct. Robertson's Gout and rheumatic drops, which I declare have entirely removed the pain, and I now enjoy better health than I have done for a number of years.

It is six months since I had any rheumatic pain. I have recommended the above drops to some of my friends, who have been greatly relieved by them.

(Signed) G. HAMILTON, D. D.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To Dr. Dyott, Philadelphia.

SIR—I am happy to have it my power to procure you a certificate of the good effects produced by DR. Robertson's Stomachic Elixir of Health, in the case of *Mr. Davis*, of which is the following, viz.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Lewis Davis.

Baltimore, June 17th 1809.

SIR—I was afflicted with a cough, pain in my side and breast, for upwards of five months which rendered me scarcely capable of transacting my business—when, fortunately, I saw an advertisement of DR. Robertson's celebrated Stomachic Elixer of Health, I purchased a bottle at your store, in order to give it a trial, and to my great consolation found my cough abate; pains in my side and limbs entirely gone, and my breast freed from an obstruction that prevented my expanding my lungs, so that I could not fetch full breath. Upwards of three months have elapsed, and no return of any of the above complaints, and thank God, am now as well as ever I was in my life. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, for the benefit of the public.

I am sir, your most obedient, &c.

LEWIS DAVIS.
Lower Bridge, Jones's Falls.

Dr. Love, No. 16, Market Space, Agent.

The above is a true copy of the original in my possession.

JOHN LOVE.

The Balm of Iberia.

Extracted from an Iberian fragrant plant, as the most sovereign remedy for curing defects of the skin, for beautifying, and for preserving its beauty, that has ever been offered to benefit the Ladies of this country.

So salubrious is its nature, and beautifying its effects, that, in a short time using, it improves the skin to perfection: rendering it smooth, white, odoriferous and healthy.

It is a great acquisition to have the complexion of the skin improved, and that article that is most innocent, yet efficacious.

The application of this Balm neither smarts nor irritates the skin: on the contrary it cools and refreshes it. And therefore Gentlemen whose faces are tender will find it very good to use after shaving.

The above Balm is sold by appointment of the proprietor by Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, *Druggists, Corner of Wood and Third Streets*, where also may be had the following genuine medicines.

Dr. Tissot's
CELEBRATED GOUT and RHEUMATIC DROPS.
(Price two dollars.)

Dr. Jebb's
NATURES RESTORATIVE A BALSAMIC CORDIAL.
(Price two dollars.)

Dr. Godbold's
VEGITABLE BALM OF LIFE.
(Price one dollar.)

Take notice that none are genuine without the signature of

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

The next stated meeting o the Friendly Union Benefit Society will be held at the house of Mr. William Eichbaum, on Saturday the 3d of February, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming members are invited to attend. Jan. 25, 1810

CASH,

THE highest price will be given at the Office of *The Pittsburgh Gazette*, for good clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE——EXTRA.

PITTSBURGH, *Friday February* 16, 1810.

From the Spirit of Seventy-Six.

A CARD.

Mucius presents his compliments to Philo-laos. M. is thankful for the correction which P. has bestowed upon his essay, and also for the very sonorous agnomen which P. has kindly lent him. But as M. feels a higher respect for his rough, old Roman namesake, than for any Greek, ancient or modern, however polished, he will, with P's permission, appear in his own proper "nom de guerre." Like one of his brethren of modern antiquity, M. is sensible that many "coarse expressions have escaped him," and he acknowledges "that they are unfit for him to make use of; but he sees no reason to admit that they have been improperly applied."

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TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

No. II.

SIR—The cause of France (a transient interval during the reign of the last of the Bourbons excepted) has been the cause of universal monarchy since the days of Louis XIV. The intollerent bigotry of that priest ridden, and *hen-pecked* tyrant; the beastly sensuality of his successor; the overgrown privileges of the nobility and clergy; but above all the unshaken constancy of William of Nassau and the extraordinary ability of a few great men, who from time to time, have appeared in Protestant Europe, as occasion called them forth; aided by the free and vigorous institutions and enterprizing genius of the Dutch and English people, contributed for more than a century to counteract the tremendous physical force of France, and preserve the independence of Europe. There is an inherent power in the French nation which under the worst management of its affairs has always rendered it formidable to the liberties of the world. A few years have sufficed to recruit strength after the most disastrous wars. Such is the fertility of the soil, the exhuberence of the population, the genius of the people, whether for policy or war; in short, such the natural resources of the country that he who directs them, at will, must always be considered as the most dangerous enemy to the other nations of the earth. It was reserved for his present majesty of England, who, like Charles the Second, seems to have been educated for a curse to his own people and a blessing to their enemies; whom God (for wise purposes are compelled to believe) has permitted to harrass his unhappy subjects, for more than half a century; it was reserved for "this king of shreds & patches, this cut purse of the empire!" to break down every barrier which wisdom and genius could devise and valour could build up against the universal despotism of the natural enemy of his country---*hostis humani generis.* How melancholy, how humiliating the reflection, that perhaps thro' the folly of a single driveller, Marlborough and Frederick, have fought, and Wolfe has bled, & Chatham spoke in vain!

Intoxicated by prosperity, corrupted by power, a venal parliament and rapacious ministry forced the colonies into rebellion, and into the arms of France, and the empire was rent in twain. The bulwark against French domination reared by the wisdom of sages, and cemented by the blood of heroes, tottered to its foundations. The outworks of the great fortress of human liberty were dismantled, the citadel alone was left; it was left in the stout hearts and free institutions of the people of those states—*spes altera gentium*—the germ of future resistance—to that aspiring dominion thro' whose aid our independence had been established. It was reserved for the sagacity of Washington to discern through the honest prejudices of that glorious revolution which has immortalized his name, in spite of the animosities engendered during a long and cruel civil war, that it could never be the interest of the United States to swell the power of France, even by destroying that of a jealous and powerful maritime rival. But Washington was a *soldier* and a *statesman*:—*his* policy was enlarged and liberal:—it looked to futurity; to great and permanent consequences: it was not the paltry makeshift of the day—In earlier life he had borne arms to repel the encroachments of France on our western frontier: he justly abhorred the jackalls of a French despot, cloathed in the fleece of republicanism, who to suit heir own wicked ends, would fain represent that he was *then* a slave; and he equally pitied the folly of those who could be deluded by so barefaced a cheat. He knew that he had fought for liberty & his country, in both the wars in which he was engaged: although he detested the corruptions of the British government, and opposed them at the hazard of his life and fortune, he well knew how to estimate the patriotism of those, who, *for conscience sake*, have become the advocates of the most worthless military despotism in the world, because forsooth they cannot endure a government *with a king at the head of it.*—The freedom of speech and of the press, the protection of property, of personal liberty and of honest fame; the trial by jury, subsisting (if we compare the prosecutions of Horne Tooke and Hardy with those of Fries and Callender, and Mathew Lyon) *almost* in as great purity as among ourselves—all this and much more is lost on our exclusive patriots—because "Mordecai the Jew *may sit* at the king's gate!" To a president possessing regal powers, & a princely revenue, & living in a palace that would put poor old St. James's or even Buckingham-house to the blush; *through* whose triumphal gates of marble, *Jews* and infidels daily pass exalting, these worthy gentlemen can see no objection; they are ever ready to empower him to legislate by proclamation; but the chief magistrate precisely to their taste is an *emperor and a king;* whose decrees from his imperial camp, like the dread behests of Attila and Zingis, affect not his own subjects merely, but the world and posterity—It would seem that although a king, *per se*, is the most obnoxious of all annimals in political zoology, yet combine him with an emperor and you neutralize all his ill qualities. This reminds me so forcibly of an anecdote which came under my own knowledge, and which is not impertinent to the present subject, that I cannot resist the temptation of retaling it. For a little while then we will lay aside the dignity which belongs to our subject and particularly *to him* to whom it is addressed.—A federalist, in the presence of the writer of this essay was not long ago *reproached*, by a democrat, "*with the attachment of all the old tories to his party.*" The federalist to my great surprise (for I have no very high opinion of the candor of these gentlemen) frankly admitted that the greater number of old tories did support federal men and measures, but that he must be allowed to claim the benefit of some exceptions. Among others of this political genus he instanced a Mr. C. accused of having conducted the British into Philadelphia, but (be that as it might) fully convicted of old toryism, who had figured in the ranks of republicanism and obtained preferment under the great apostle of that faith, Mr. J. Now, sir, said he, with great nonchalence, "it is in proof that the objection of your party is not to old toryism, pure and unsophisticated, but to old toryism *combined with federalism*, which (in your opinion, I suppose) gives activity to its virus. Decompose the mixture and separate the federalism from the old toryism, and (as in the case of Mr. C.) this last becomes in your judgment deprived at once of all its acrimony." There was something I suppose in this retort, not calculated to provoke a reply: certain it is, however it received none.

Washington, I have said, was a soldier and a statesman—bred in camps and senates in the great schools of mankind.—To the misfortune of his country he was succeeded by two gentlemen of the bar, a profession of which it has been justly remarked, that it has a greater tendency to whet the ingenuity, than to libaralize the understanding or to enlarge the heart. One of them at a very late period of his life having served an apprenticeship to the trade of a courtier at St. James's, returned (whatever he may *now* pretend, while striving to recommend his son to office) a rank Englishman. Weak minds receive their opinions at second hand; great one's impose them. His successor having made his *debut* on the theatre of the great world at the Court of Versailles, came home in due season, in dress, taste, politics, philosophy and religion; in short, in every thing but the polish of manners, a finished Frenchman. Accordingly we find that Porcupine flourished under the reign of one, and Duane under that of the other. Mr. Adams would no doubt readily shift off Porcupine, or his answer to the address of the Bath county militia, or any other of his infamous retainers, or ridiculous and wicked acts on the political estate of your deceased friend Gen. Hamilton. Do not forget, I pray you, sir, that you yourself were one of the faction whom that impotent garulous dotard threatened to humble in dust and ashes; that faction made you secretary of state, and, by consequence, president. Discard, I beseech you sir, from your countenance and council forever, either John, "a prating scribbling pair." Both father and son have no other object but to sell their political "*nations*" in any market they can find. The Russion embassy has too much the appearance of a reward for apostacy. It looks to something like an under hand mission to the great Emperor, through *the little one.*

I have said, sir, that I had found more to approve than I had expected in the course of your administration. Among acts, however, of this description, I cannot reckon the appointment to the first place under your government of a man notoriously incompetent to the discharge of its duties; whose ignorance of the marine department on which he hung for eight years, could be equalled only by the profusion with which he outstripped the legal appropriations for its service; A man who received the salary of secretary of the navy, whilst the business of the department was conducted, *after a fashion*, by his chief clerk. But the manner of his appointment to his present office—the first act of your administration—is calculated to wound the feelings of every independent American. They feel themselves insulted in the person of their chief magistrate, when they hear the insolent boast, that you were dictated to on that occasion. Neither, sir, can I approve the appointment to the second military command in our country, of the head that contrived and the hand that executed the great master-fraud of the Yazoo; of a man who rolls in princely wealth, the fruits of that stupendous corruption. I say nothing of Wilkinson. He is in the last stage of putrefaction: touch him, and he falls to pieces. Nor is it creditable, sir, to the American government, that it should be represented, *even at the court of France*, by the imputed author of the celebrated anonymous letters published at Newburgh at the close of the war, inviting the army to turn their swords upon their country. As long as the dread father of that army and that country lived, as long as the beams of his glory irradiated the land of his birth; this recreant, unworthy to be called his fellow soldier, sought shelter in obscurity and darkness; but when the sun of our country's glory had descended below the horizon; in the political twilight that foretold the darkness of the night to come, this speculative parricide, (with many an obscene animal that shuns the day,) crept forth from his hiding place. This minion of France, who (from his insolent pamphlet in mockery of the distress of the American merchant robbed under colour of the Louisiana convention) appears to have studied his art of love, as well as his politics, in the school of Cambaceres,* is unworthy to be *your* represen-

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* The American reader may form some idea of the state of society in Paris, when he is told that the prince arch-chancellor of the empire, the duke of Parma of the present day, is so notoriously addicted to unnatural busts, that a pretty youth, who frequented the Tuilleries a few years ago, was well known throughout Paris, as Madame Cambaceaes. Nor is this odious propensity confined to this grand dignitary of the imperial court, alone. The theatres and public walks swarm with male prostitutes plying for custom; soliciting their own sex to the commission of that crime—[not to be named among Christians!]—for which Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed by fire from heaven. O! for the pen of a Juvenel or Sam Johnson!

The above is related upon the faith of as respectable a gentleman as any in the U. S.

tative. Let him be turned out of the stye of sensuality in whose "*vile mire he now wallows.*" Ship Wilkinson (if he will bear the sea sweat) to his friends in Cuba. Send Wade Hampton back to his cotton gins & tan vats. Let him enjoy if he can under the tenure by which he holds it, his miserable wealth; or let him "riven & blasted by the lightning of eloquence," pay to the offended majesty of virtue the dread homage of his remorse. Strip, sir, the epaulets of an American officer from shoulders branded by the scourge of the public executioner. Tear the cockade from the hat of every scoundrel in the army, if you can find honest men to accept their commissions.—Suffer no man holding an office under you, to abuse it by any attempt to influence the freedom of elections. Let not the government labour under the odium of supporting notorious swindlers and black legs, against men of the fairest character and pretensions; against men of honour and of science; against the orphan sons of heroes who sealed their attachment to their country with their blood; whose children, in gratitude for their fathers services, have been educated at the public charge. I know, sir, that you have a difficult part to act.—The rejection of the treaty negociated by Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, and more especially the manner of that rejection, has greatly enhanced the difficulty of an accommodation of our differences with England. The pride of the governments, and of the two *countries* has been roused; but it is essential to the interests and (I might add) the existence of both, that they remain at peace. Far be it from me to palliate, much less to justify the misconduct of the British ministry; but let me remind you, sir, that the sentiment of hostility against America, engerdered in that country by the revolution, was confirmed to the king and his ministers, and the vultures that prey on the vitals of every state; and that it is our interest that it should not be transfused (as assuredly it must be if we take part with France against whom they are contending for their very existence) into the breast of every honest Englishman. Whilst we were fighting for our own liberties, we had the good wishes of the majority of the English nation; but the case is changed when their own existence is put at stake.

You are advanced in life, sir, and you are childless. An honourable fame courts your acceptance. The interest of your country coincide with the ease of your administration. The people look in vain into the correspondence of Mr. Jackson for the outrages which he is alledged to have committed on the dignity of their government. They will support you in every proper exertion of spirit. They have been equally disgusted with the rashness of one, and with the meanness of another of your predecessors: but they will not be driven even by their most honest prejudices, into the arms of France, whose touch is pollution, & whose embrace is death. Your minister of finance has told you, that (invasion out of the question) war is impossible. This extraordinary man, although "fallen from his high estate;" although he has lent his transcendent abilities to the arbitrary and unconstitutional acts of the late reign, and to the insidious and covert attack made at the last session of congress on the sinking fund, that best hope of the nation—is yet "not less than archangel ruined."—He is indeed no longer "the apostle of truth & the favorite votary of liberty," immortalized by the pen of Curtius—"*Quantum matutus ab illo*"—but he is yet an intelligent, if not a vigorous statesman—versed in expedients and wiles, and upon him you must rely for whatsoever of wisdom and ability you may look for in the counsels of your cabinet—For "when the waters are out, and the file affords no precedent," you will turn your eyes in vain towards the Giles's and the Smith's, and the V*rn*ms, and that whole tribe of ignorance, imbecility and impudence, whom the first swell of the great stream of public opinion will sweep back into their native insignificance, never to rise again.

Such is the infatuated predilection of many of our leading *republicans*, who give the tone to public sentiment, for despotic France, and so strong the honest revolutionary antipathies of our people against Great Britain; fortified too, by a just sense of recent wrong from that proud and haughty nation; that I am prepared to be represented by our demagogues, and to be considered by many of the honest, unsuspecting dupes of these impostures, as the partisan of England, rather than the friend, of my native country. No man is more sensible than myself of the violence, injustice and folly of her government: but I consider the existence of my own country (at least of all that can render a country dear to a freeman) to rest upon her independence. She is now paying the price of her own sins: her corruption and tyranny produced the American revolution, the immediate cause of that of France, from which, again, the present gigantic power of Bonaparte has sprung. Her proscriptions and oppressions have driven from their country thousands of the brave inhabitants of Ireland in each of whom she has made a deadly enemy. Not only is the continent of Europe united against her, in the other hemisphere she has converted six millions of her own progeny into determined foes. Nothing is farther from my wish than to produce a rupture with France: such an event could be productive of no possible good. It is the interest of the United States to be at peace with all nations. But with England more especially. We have the same interests in her preservation against France *now* that we had twelve years ago in the preservation of France against the combined powers. But our interest, it may be said, is contingent and remote: that of England immediate and certain: and if she will not look to her own safety, but will force us into a war, it ill becomes us to yield to considerations, to which, although of ten fold weight in her case, she pays no regard. In any ordinary case this view of the subject, which has often forced itself upon me, would have great weight. But because her councils are ruled by infatuation & insanity: because every thing like political sagacity, or even common sense, to have been buried with her two great rival statesmen, I will not, therefore, disregard considerations which involve the very existence of my country.

Besides, sir, I put it to your candor, whether the crooked and insidious policy of your predecessor was not calculated to give England (with all her faults) good ground to believe that whilst we did not dare to mingle in the dangers of the conflict, we anxiously awaited her downfall, and omitted no indirect suborninate measure that might tend, as we supposed, to accelerate it. But when England does fall she will fall like the strong man in the scripture, she will embrace the pillars of the temple of human liberty and human safety, and its destruction will be the last effort of her desperate strength; "*impavidum ferient ruina?*" Was it less the interest of Sparta and of Athens instead wasting themselves in the fatal Peloponesian conflict, to husband their strength for the common foe, because one of those states was under a regal, and the other under a popular government? Even the Greek colonies of Asia Minor, although subject to the Persian monarch, refused to rivet their chains by lending their assistance to the *great king* against the parent country. It is impossible, sir, that a gentleman of your sagacity and political learning can for a moment be deceived by the cant of "*the liberty of the seas and commercial peace*, held out by the dictator of Europe to delude the multitude both at home and abroad." You are too well acquainted with the scantiness of our resources; with the inherent weakness of the government over which you preside; and with the powers of French intrigue, and French arms, not to know how dangerous our situation must become, when Bonaparte shall have "*conquered* the liberty of the seas." If, twenty years ago, in the infant state of our western settlements, a party could be formed to abjure their allegiance to the U. States and place themselves under the protection of a government at once odious for its despotism & despicable for its imbecility, what effects may we not expect from the French spirit of patriotism operating in the same country? Has it restored the tone to public morals? Do you suppose, sir, to see the chief agent of that conspiracy, loaded with caresses, & favours of a more substantial nature by the government of his betrayed country? Would the sternness of his republican virtue revolt at the *cordon* of the legion of honor, or the investiture of the grand duchy of Orleans? Or would the new duke efface from our recollection the turpitude and bestiality of his worthy prototype, the last duke who bore that title? Think you, sir, that the republican simplicity of general Smith would be startled at a proposition to make him a grand dignitary of the empire of the two Americas, or that the modesty of Mr. Giles would refuse to cut-in for the new honors? In the number of applicants by whom you are beset for office, you have a tolerably good barometer by which to calculate the pressure upon the French prefecture for similar favours. Recollect, that the population of Louisiana, of the key of the Mississippi, is French, & that (take the British navy out of the way) you hold New-Orleans and the navigation of the Mississippi by no better tenure than that by which the Dutch held Fort Fillo and the Scheldt. France becomes mistress of the ocean, can take it when she pleases, and hold it as long as she pleases. What force have we to oppose to her? "Long proclamations and scanty levies!" You, I am sure, sir, have too great an insight into the nature of man and the constitution of things to derive much comfort from the recollection of the display of *patriotism* and *energy* which defeated the conspiracy of Col. Burr, *after* it had defeated itself. I blush for my country when I hear it stated as matter of exultation that a needy and profligate adventurer has been unable to overturn all our institutions, and place himself at the head of the state, as a tavern bully would take the head of the public table.

In that transaction, in whatsoever light I view it, I can find no matter for public congratulation. In its origin, its conduct, and its consequences all is base, humiliating and revolting. To crush a single miscreant the constitution is heaved from its foundation: Pelion is leaped upon Ossa; the rights of every man in society are invaded, and yet the criminal escapes! But enough and more than enough of this miserable wretch.

Although the public expectation has not been gratified by your administration, yet, you have hitherto done nothing which may not be retrieved. Lay aside the involved, ambitious style in which your predecessor has deemed it expedient to clothe his dark designs. "Tacitus" (it has been well remarked) "some where observes of Tiberius, that his speeches to the Senate, by the *involutions* of the style, at once betrayed the character of their author; and seemed to shadow out the picture of his cautious, dark & crooked policy." Come forward to the nation, and in plain and manly language, such as they can understand without the aid of a commentary, exercise the functions devolved upon you by the constitution. Neither shrink from the responsibility with which it invests you, nor degrade your high office by paltry intrigues with the legislature. Give us your naked, unbiassed opinion on the state of our affairs: Tell us honestly what we have to expect. Do *your* duty; and be it at their own peril of congress fail in theirs. If it be necessary to express an opinion of the conduct of the Court of St. James's, or its ambassadore, let it not be done in the language of the *court of St. Giles's*. Above all save us from the fangs of France. Leave us not to curse revolution itself; for which we shall have paid too dear a price, if we purchase a few years of independence at the expense of an age, perhaps an eternity of bondage. Can you anticipate for your country and for the world, the dark and horrid night of despotism which succeeded to the usurpation of Octavianus, and not sicken at the prospect? When the wretched victim could find no refuge within the haunts of civilized man from his oppressor? When the human mind itself sunk under the narcotic powers of despotism!

The observations which I have deemed it my duty to submit to you, and through you to the public, have been hastily thrown together under circumstances not the most propitious to successful composition. I write—or dictate rather (without the aid of an amanuensis I should be unable to address you) under the pressure of disease, when the operations of the mind are, of necessity, slow and painful; I am not unconscious of that obscurity and feebleness, which in my present situation I am unable to remedy. Under other circumstances, I flatter myself that this address would have been less unworthy of your attention. I write however neither to acquire fame, nor to gratify spleen; but to serve my country. I am prepared for imputations of foreign partialities and attachments. Every honest man, who, in 1798, attempted to arrest the mad career of our political Malvolio, was stigmatised as the adherent of France; and I hope, sir, that you had the honor to be of the number. On this subject of foreign partialities, permit me to conclude in the words of a treatise, which I earnestly recommend to your most serious attention. I "shall be called" *Tory and friend* of *Great Britain*, I "suppose, for expressing these sentiments. This is to me a matter of perfect indifference. I do my duty in making public the facts and impressions to which I think it of importance that the attention of of the country should be directed; and am too much occupied with the honest anxiety excited by these statements, even to be conscious of the contempt, with which, at another time, I might treat such insinuations."

MUCIUS.